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Latin America Report

(FOUO 9/82)



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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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COUNTRY SECTION

ARGENTINA

MILITARY INDUSTRY, ARMED FORCES CAPABILITIES DETAILED

Madrid DEFENSA in Spanish Jan 82 pp 76-78

[Article by Alberto Carbone: "The Armed Forces of Argentina"]

[Text] Argentina is the third-ranking military power in Latin America, from the standpoint of personnel strength, after Brazil and Cuba. Its Armed Forces are responsible for seeing to the security of a country with an area of 2.7 million square kilometers, excluding the claimed Malvinas Islands which have been a British possession to date, and the Argentine Antarctic sector, with a border on Chile measuring over 4,000 kilometers, borders with Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil, and an Atlantic coast over 2,000 kilometers long. Argentina has a key position in the South Atlantic, a vital route to the west. In addition to the dispute over the possession of the Malvinas, Argentina has an issue pending with Chile over the setting of the southern boundaries in the Beagle Canal zone, which took the two countries to the brink of war in 1978. Also, at the beginning of the century, Chile and Argentina almost reached the point of armed conflict over the setting of the Patagonian border.

The Argentine Armed Forces came into existence with that South American country's independence, at the beginning of the 19th century; and, after the liberation war against Spain, they fought Brazil in 1825-27, the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation in 1837-39, France (1838-40) and Great Britain in 1841-50. The last war in which Argentina participated was that of the Triple Alliance in 1865-70, wherein it fought together with Brazil and Uruguay against Paraguay.

The end of the war of the Triple Alliance represented the start of the professionalization of the Argentine Armed Forces. It was in 1869 that the Military Academy of the Nation was founded (see DEFENSA, No 22), in which the officers of the Argentine Army (EA) were trained. At the same time, the Military Naval School was organized, which also meant the end of the improvised training of commanders for the Navy of the Argentine Republic (ARA). Thirty years later, at the beginning of the 20th century, compulsory military service was established, both to cope with the increasing needs of national defense, in view of the danger of war with Chile, and so as to have a suitable instrument for integrating the children of the thousands of immigrants who arrived in Argentina starting in 1870.

The EA was formed according to the German model which lasted until World War II, having been partly replaced as a result of North American influence, and was finally replaced by the French school. The Navy followed the British tradition.

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During the presidency of Gen Agustin P. Justo, the EA began to be modernized and mechanized; and, in 1937, it created its first light tank company, with 15 Vickers VI A of British make. It was also during the Justo presidency that the Army was equipped with the Swiss model steel helmet.

The EA began its adulthood following the Europe Plan, implemented in 1967, the goal of which was to reequip its units with modern materiel and to consolidate a weapons industry of its own. In 1967, a study had disclosed that "our infantry (according to Gen Eduardo J. Uriburi) could not enter combat over 1,500 meters from the enemy, our cavalry still had a large number of horse-drawn units and the few armored units had obsolete materiel over 20 years old."

Fourteen years after the execution of the Europe Plan, the Argentine military industry is capable of mass-producing a 30-ton combat tank, the TAM, with which it is replacing the old Sherman M-4 in its armored units. Moreover, the arms industry, of long duration in Argentina, supplies pistols, rifles, subrifles, machine guns, grenades and ammunition. Also manufactured are mortars, recoilless guns, antitank and antiaircraft weapons, artillery pieces, and ammunition and missiles. The very same industrialization process was also undertaken by the ARA and the Air Force (FAA). The former is building four units of the German Meko-360 frigate, two of which are in its shipyards and two in the FRG, as well as six Meko-140 missile-launching corvettes. The ARA had its first experience in assembling submarines with two 209-type units, and is planning, with Thyssen, the construction of six new class, 1,700-ton TR-1700 submarines. As for the FAA, like all the air forces in the world, it came into being from the Army, and was separated from the latter to form an independent branch at the end of World War II. The FAA manufactures some of its own apparatus, and the Military Aircraft Factory (FMA) is building the COIN IA-58B Pucari airplane and is planning, with Dornier of the FRG, a jet aircraft for instruction and tactical support, the IA-63.

During the 1970's, the Argentine FAS fought an antisubversive war on two levels, the rural and urban, which ended with the elimination of the guerrilla organizations. To wage this type of battle, the FAS were forced into a process of adjustment, in order to combat the enemy with its own weapons, and "not try to crush a mosquito with a tank," as a high-ranking chief remarked. The tragic crisis with Chile in 1978 enabled the Armed Forces to become reinstated in their traditional structures, which had been abandoned for a time to fight the guerrillas.

General Information

Population: 26,390,000 inhabitants.

Military service: compulsory. Army and Air Force, 1 year; Navy, 14 months.

Total Armed Forces: 139,500

Army:

Personnel: 85,000 men.

4 Army Corps CG [General Commands].

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2 armored brigades for 2 armored regiments.

1 mechanized brigade.

4 motorized infantry brigades.

1 jungle infantry brigade.

1 airborne brigade.

3 mountain brigades.

1 independent armored regiment.

6 air defense groups.

1 EA aviation battalion.

Combat tanks: 100 modernized Sherman M-4, 130 TAM, 120 AMX-13.

Armored vehicles, for reconnaissance: Panhard AML-90. For personnel transport: 250 M-113, 25 VCTP, 60 Mowag Roland, 300 AMX-13/VT, 75 M-3A1.

Artillery, hauled: 150 0.105/22 millimeter M-101, 54 back howitzers of 105/15 M-56, 90 0.155/23 mm M-114. Self-propelled: 20 0.105/22 millimeter M-7, 24 0.155 AMX F-3, 6 0.155/23 mm M-109, 107 cc 105 millimeter K-4KH 6FA Kurassier. Antiaircraft: CAA.30 mm, 18 35/90 millimeter, 32 M-1 of 40/56 mm, 36 M-117 of 90 mm, SAM Tigercat.

Mortars of 81 and 120 mm.

CSR: M-20 of 75 mm, M-40A1 of 106 mm. Missiles cc SS-11, SS-12, Bantam, Cobra, Mamba.

Army Aviation: 5 690A Turbo-Commander, 3 PC-6 Turbo Porter, 2 DCH-6, 3 Aeritalia G-222, 4 Merlin IIIA, 4 Queen Air, 1 Sabreliner, 5 Cessna 207, 15 Cessna 182, 1 Citation, 20 V-17. Helicopters: 9 A-109, 7 Bell-206, 4 FH-1100, 18 UH-1H, 4 Bell 47G, 2 Bell-212, 12 SA-315 Lama, 12 SA-330 Puma.

Navy:

Personnel: 38,000 men, including the Air Branch and the Marine Corps.

1 aircraft carrier, "25 de Mayo" (former British Colossus class), with 14 A-4 Skyhawk, 6 S-2 Tracker, 4 S-61. The A-4's will be replaced by 14 Super Etendard.

1 cruiser "Belgrano" (former U.S. Navy Brooklyn class, with Seacat missiles and 2 helicopters).

9 missile-launcher destroyers: 2 type 42 with SAM Sea Dart and 1 Lynx, 3 former U.S. Navy Summer class, 1 former U.S. Navy Gearing class, all with SSM Exocet.

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3 type A-69 corvettes, with Exocet.

4 submarines: 2 Type 209, 2 former U.S. Navy Guppy class.

7 patrol boats: 2 former U.S. Navy Cherokee class, 3 Sotoyoma class 2 King class (1 for instruction).

6 coastal minesweepers, former British Ton class.

2 coastal gunboats, TN6-45 class.

4 speedboats, Dabur class.

2 light torpedo boats, former U.S. Navy Higgins class.

2 surveillance boats.

1 LSD landing boat, 2 LST tank landing boats, 27 LCVP (all former U.S. Navy).

Naval air: 1 fighter-bomber squadron with 11 A-4Q.

1 reconnaissance bomber with 9 S-2A/E Tracker, 3 SP-2H.

1 transport squadron with 3 Electra, 1 HS-125, 3 I-28, 8 King Air, 4 Queen Air, 3 PC-6 Turbo Porter.

Helicopters: 5 S-61D/NR, 9 Alouette-III, 2 WG-13 Lynx, 3 SA-330 Puma.

Instruction: 7 EMB-326 GB Xavante, 15 T-34C, 12 T-6/28, 2 C-45.

Marine Corps:

5 rifleman battalions.

1 commando battalion.

1 amphibious battalion.

1 artillery group.

1 antiaircraft group.

1 transmission battalion.

6 independent companies.

2 security battalions.

Materiel: 22 LVTP-7 and LVTE-7, 15 LARC-5, 6 Mowag Roland, 12 O.105/14 mm M-56, 6 O.155/23 M-114, CSR M-20 of 75 mm, M-40A1 of 106 mm. Mortars of 81 and 120 mm. CC Bantam missiles. Armored ERC-90 Lynx.

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Air Force:

Personnel: 19,500 men.

Bomb squadron with 9 Canberra B-2, 2 T-64.

4 fighter bomber squadrons with 60 A-49 Skyhawk.

1 fighter bomber squadron with 18 F-86F Sabre.

2 tactical squadrons with 21 Nesher.

3 tactical squadrons with 48 Morane-Saulnier MS-760A Paris.

1 tactical squadron with 17 Mirage-5.

1 intercept squadron with 22 Mirage-IIIEA and 2 Mirage-IIIDA.

2 COIN squadrons with 37 IA-58 Pucara.

5 transport squadrons with 1 Boeing 707-320B, 7 C-130E/H, 2 KC-30, 1 Sabreliner, 2 Learjet-35, 3 G-222, 13 C-47, 10 F-27, 6 F-28, 5 DCH-6, 22 IA-50 Guarani II, 2 Merlin-IVA.

1 Antarctic squadron with 2 DCH-2, 3 DCH-3, 1 LC-47, 1 S-61 helicopter.

1 liaison squadron with 4 Commander, 14 Strike Commander, MS-760 Paris, T-34C, IA-35 Huanquero.

SAR squadron with helicopters: 12 SA-315 Lama, 2 S-58T, 2 S-61NR.

Helicopters: 4 UH-1D, 3 UH-19, 3 Bell 47G.

Instruction aircraft: 35 T-34C, 12 MS-760 Paris, 37 Cessna-182.

Paramilitary Forces:

Personnel: 42,000 men.

National Guard, 11,000 men with Shorland M-113 and helicopters.

National Maritime Prefecture, 9,000 men with 4 coastal patrol boats, 25 surveillance launches, 30 surveillance boats, 5 helicopters.

Federal Police, 22,000 men with Mowag Roland and 4 helicopters.

2909

CSO: 3010/1539

COUNTRY SECTION

ARGENTINA

ECONOMY MINISTER DENIES RESIGNATION

PY201342 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1110 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (DYN)--For the second consecutive day Economy Minister Roberto Alemann denied rumors of his alleged exit from the Economy Ministry and reiterated that the public servants will receive a salary increase as of 1 July.

In statements to journalists accredited before the Economy Ministry, Alemann stated that the decision to "freeze" British assets, ordered by the government last night, was a "symmetrical step" to that taken against Argentine assets in Great Britain.

The minister denied rumors of his alleged resignation by stating that "there are no chances of leaving the Economy Ministry."

He added that these rumors have been circulating ever since he assumed the post, but that the causes and candidates for this substitution could have changed by now.

He acknowledged that "there are people who wish to change ministers and have the sufficient means to reach the media with this purpose."

During a television interview on Tuesday, Alemann stated that the rumors on his resignation were groundless.

The minister admitted the existence of an internal document of the economic team in which disagreements with the presidency of the nation are pointed out, but he stated: "I do not make any comments on internal work." He regretted that that note had been published by a local daily.

The minister explained the scope of the law regarding the "freezing" of assets belonging to nonresident British subjects and pointed out that it is a measure taken in response to other similar ones ordered by the British Government against Argentina.

He then minimized rumors on the alleged lack of liquidity of the Bank of London, a situation which he denied.

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Regarding the salary increases promised by the government as of 1 July, he stated that they will be implemented as of the second half of the year but did not reveal any figures.

Regarding other increases during the second semester of the year he stated that "there will be increases if the current emergency situation changes," but he was reluctant to term the current situation as encouraging.

When the journalists asked him his opinion on the conflict with Great Britain, from the economic point of view, after his visit to Europe and the United States, Alemann stated that there are clear signs that there is a lack of mutual solidarity between Great Britain and its European partners.

Pointing out that 6 weeks ago Great Britain had a much stronger international support than it has now, especially in the European bloc, the minister said that "time is running in our favor."

He was then asked whether the Argentine foreign trade plan would be reorganized at the end of the conflict with Great Britain. His answer was: "Undoubtedly" since there will be greater priorities for Latin America.

CSO: 3010/1574

COUNTRY SECTION

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO INCREASE TRADE--Cordoba, Argentina, 24 May (SAPORITI)--Czechoslovakia wants to buy from 150,000 to 250,000 tons of wheat. This announcement was made in this city by the commercial advisors to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Argentina, Ludex Porkorny. The diplomat also said that his government's decision should be interpreted as a gesture of solidarity with the attitude taken by the Republic of Argentina against colonialism. Referring to the current state of trade between Argentina and Czechoslovakia, Porkorny said that this is approximately \$130 million, that 60 percent are Argentine sales, therefore the trade favors Argentina. Regarding the products sold by Argentina to Czechoslovakia, he mentioned leather, vegetable oils, grains, meat, fish, tobacco and citrus fruit. He also said that his country does not want the surplus favoring Argentina to increase. He added that therefore Czechoslovakia could sell Argentina tractors, airplanes, machinery, tools and energy plants in operation. The diplomat also said that the two economies complement each other and that despite the (?ideological) differences he had no doubt that trade could be increased particularly at this time when Argentina needs support to sell its products to cover its needs in raw materials and technology. [Text] [PY241259 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 1148 GMT 24 May 82]

GDR INCREASING TRADE--Buenos Aires, 20 May (DYN)--(Kalsu Haertig), director of the Latin American Department of the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, said today that his country hopes to increase soon its trade with Argentina which presently amounts to \$100 million a year. The official arrived in Buenos Aires today to take part in one of the usual meetings of the joint Argentine-GDR Trade Commission. He was interviewed at Ezeiza Airport and said that Berlin hopes to continue trading normally with Buenos Aires, despite the situation caused by the crisis in the Malvinas Islands. (Haertig) said that the GDR is interested "in all products which Argentina traditionally exports, especially agricultural ones," and that it intends to increase its sales of equipment for agriculture and industry to Argentina. [Text] [PY221556 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1510 GMT 20 May 82]

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COUNTRY SECTION

BOLIVIA

DRIVERS' UNION SAY U.S., UK ENVOYS NOT WANTED

PY080455 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 2308 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jun (Saporiti)--The Bolivian Drivers Union Confederation (CSCB), the most powerful organization at the labor union level in the country, today decided to declare British Ambassador Stanley Duncan and U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr personae non grata for the working class.

The declaration was released in view of the events taking place on the Malvinas Islands, targets of aggression by Great Britain with U.S. support.

The document says that U.S. imperialism is attempting to oppress the Latin American people who in actions of strict justice and righteousness are trying to recover their territory and dignity.

The declaration labeled the Argentine action as one of an historic nature and without parallel in current times, emulating the glorious days of 25 May 1810.

The document says that it is the duty of the working class to speak up and reject the Anglo-Saxon interference in order to put an end to their nefarious influence on the Latin American people, especially our people because their cunning hand has always been present in the great national tragedies such as the loss of our seacoast.

Under those considerations, the drivers of Bolivia, who are working hard against the IMF and its economic policies in the country, made the decision to support the sister Republic of Argentina and particularly its working class against the Anglo-U.S. imperialism for the recovery of lands which are historically part of Argentine territory and which were stolen by the masters of international piracy; this [is] why this war is the cause of all the Latin American people.

In another point, the CSCB decided to demand that the government, through diplomatic means, convey to the ambassadors of the mentioned countries that the people and the working class will not permit or tolerate acts of colonialism or practices violating principles of human rights such as the brutal massacre of peasants brothers under the pretext of wanting to solve the problem of that decadent society of users of hallucinogens. The union leaders announced that they are going to deliver a copy of the resolution to the Argentine ambassador to Bolivia during a special ceremony.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

SOVIET OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AMERICA

PA131757 Havana PRELA in English 1232 GMT 13 May 82

[Report by Juan Buria]

[Text] Havana, 13 May (PL)--The secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Office, Yuriy Fokin, indicated that his country calls for "the cease of all subversive activities against Cuba and Nicaragua and other countries of the Caribbean and Central America."

Fokin gave an interview to PRENSA LATINA, in which he spoke about his visit to Cuba and analyzed (?aspects) of the international political situation.

He expressed the condemnation of the USSR to the U.S. attitude "of stepping up the tension around Cuba, Nicaragua and in general in Central America and the Caribbean."

"That policy," he said, "does not favor the cause of peace. It bothers the peoples of the region and undermines their efforts aimed at a quiet [word indistinct] way."

He also referred to the conflict of the South Atlantic, in which Argentina, while defending its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, is facing an aggression of the war fleet of the British Government.

"Those British actions," he stated, "are aimed at the reestablishment of the colonial situation in the Malvinas, which contradicts the resolutions of the United Nations."

In his declarations, the secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Office also spoke of aspects regarding the meeting of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The Soviets estimate that a dialogue of such a level requires a special preparation and a previous examination of all the topics to be analyzed by both presidents.

"The Soviet Union is in favor of preparing well the meeting and of holding it next spring in one of the neutral capitals of Europe," expressed Fokin.

"We would like the United States to have a (?constructive) point of view, for on this depends the results of such an important meeting."

Fokin has just ended a 6-day visit to Cuba, heading a delegation which held talks with the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

His visit to Havana, he said, was related to the next holding of the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on disarmament.

The Soviet diplomat stated that the socialist countries and the nonaligned ones will work together, in order to help this UN meeting, which begins in June, "to be carried out in a constructive atmosphere and to reach positive and true results."

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

'PRELA' REPORTS NONALIGNED MEETING COMMUNIQUE

PA061910 Havana PRELA in English 1850 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 7 Jun (PL)--With a declaration which ratifies the principles of rejection to aggressions, support to the struggle of the people for their independence and a negotiated solution to the problems which are threatening peace, was resumed here a meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries.

The declaration, for the first time, makes reference to the Salvadoran issue, expressing its support and warning on that the "imperialist intervention threatens peace and security in the region."

The document, also for the first time included the situation of Guatemala, rating it as "another point of tension where the imperialist repression and intervention has not ceased."

It also expresses concern for the step-up of the threats of intervention and destabilizing maneuvers against Cuba, promoted and carried out by the United States.

The final declaration of the meeting of foreign ministers of the non aligned countries expresses support to the full right of Argentina to exert sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, underlining that the British aggression, backed by the United States, is affecting all the region.

It also expresses its support to the Surinamese people in constructing their future according to their own interests, to Bolivia for the recovery of its exit to the Pacific Ocean, to Puerto Rico in its inalienable right to independence as well as to Panama, for its most absolute right to sovereignty over the canal.

Referring to Chile, it calls on to intensify the solidarity to the struggle of that people and expresses concern for the increase of dependency to the United States in the economic, political and military fields.

In another part it expresses concern for certain events regarding the Venezuelan territorial claim against Guyana and rates the use of the force for the solution of the territorial conflict, as unacceptable.

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The declaration recommends the next summit of heads of states and governments, the holding of an extraordinary ministerial meeting in Nicaragua, due to the serious situation of Central America and the Caribbean, and in general, in Latin America.

Within the same context is expressed the concern of the member states for the military, political, and economic pressures exerted on Grenada.

While Analyzing the international issues, the resolution states that the arms race is incompatible with the search for a social and economic development and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Regarding this it expresses the movement's support to the second special session of the United Nations on disarmament to take place next week, recalling that the first session of this type which took place 4 years ago, was held at the initiative of the non aligned movement.

On the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe, it calls for positive results, expressing the concern of the non aligned for the step-up of the tensions in the old world.

Regarding the conflicts or tension points in Asia, the document exhorts to find global political solutions which would include the south east and south west Asiatic states and ratifies that the Indian Ocean should be converted into a peace zone.

Regarding the conflicts between member countries, like the Iran-Iraq case, it calls for the finding of political solutions based on the strict respect to the principles of the non aligned.

The resolution expresses its recognition to the special commission which has mediated in the Iran-Iraq conflict, and exhorts it to continue making all efforts to reach a just, peaceful and honorable solution.

Further ahead it underlined that the seventh summit to take place in Bagdad next September, will constitute an important and historic moment of the movement in which its principles and objectives will be reaffirmed.

In another part, on mentioning the Middle East situation, it points out that the U.S. help to Israel, is the determining factor of the aggressive and expansionist policy of the Zionist state.

The United States was interested in maintaining and broadening its strategic alliance with Israel, encouraging the Zionist state to go on with its military actions against the Arab states and to ignore the rights of the Palestine people, states the resolution.

Regarding Africa, the document stresses that the main problem is the existence of colonialism, neo colonialism, racism and apartheid in the southern part of Africa. Regarding this, it condemns the South African aggressions against Angola, Mozambique and the other front line countries.

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COUNTRY SECTION

NICARAGUA

SELA COMMITTEE CHARGES U.S. ECONOMIC 'HOSTILITY'

PA190138 Havana PRELA in English 2326 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Managua, 19 May (PL)—Nicaragua has charged that the developed capitalist countries, especially the United States, are unloading upon the underdeveloped nations the burden of the international economic crisis.

At the opening of the third meeting of the Action Committee for the Recovery of Nicaragua of SELA (Latin American Economic System), Nicaraguan Deputy Minister Edmundo Jarquin said that the "anti-crisis policies" applied shift the costs to the poor countries.

The abrupt drop in the prices of our export products, the extremely high interest rates, mounting protectionism and the drastic cutback in the official flows of capital are draining the development efforts of all our countries, he warned.

Nicaragua, he said, is hit especially hard by the situation which has undermined a good part of its notable effort at reactivation and reconstruction.

After indicating that the regional economic crisis imposes additional costs upon Nicaragua, Jarquin, president of the Action Committee, warned that an "attitude of generalized hostility on the part of the United States... provides an additional setting of difficulties for our reconstruction."

He stressed that Washington carries its aggression into the economic [field] and government and [is] putting pressure on the multilateral agencies.

Jarquin said that the "situation of economic aggression challenges each and every one of the principles that link us in SELA, just as those principles are challenged by the sanctions against our sister nation Argentina."

Representatives of the countries belonging to the committee, set up 3 years ago to cooperate with Nicaraguan recovery, are analyzing an agenda that includes the naming of three vice presidents for the 82-83 period and this year's annual report.

They will also debate the alternatives of reorganizing the committee and discussion of the work program and budget for 1982.

It was reported that the committee has channelled donations to Nicaragua of \$10 million worth, \$51 million in bilateral loans, credit lines of \$176 million and technical assistance in fisheries, tourism, crafts and housing.

At the meeting, the secretary of the Action Committee, Francisco Cordero, denounced the military aggression by Great Britain against Argentina in stating that the "crucial situation of Latin America is aggravated with new aggressions on sister countries from Europe."

The committee is made up of Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Brazil, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Guatemala, Venezuela and El Salvador. The last four were not present at the opening session.

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COUNTRY SECTION

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

FALKLANDS CONFLICT--Montevideo, 5 Jun (SAPORITI)--Uruguayan President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez has asserted that the third world war is closer than ever due to the Malvinas conflict between Argentina and Great Britain. The chief of state, repeating previous remarks, expressed his concern over the fact that the efforts to achieve a peaceful solution have not been successful. Alvarez reiterated that the Uruguayan Government has not changed its position on the topic: "It recognizes Argentina's legitimate sovereignty over the islands; it considers that the presence of the British fleet in the southern Atlantic is unjustified; and it condemns the attacks against the archipelago by the expeditionary fleet." The Uruguayan president expressed his concern over the current situation and he also expressed his anguish and pain over the blood that has been let. Finally, he indicated, referring to the overall situation in Latin America, that his idea regarding a meeting of American presidents must be achieved in the short term. This continent must not continue to exist in its knees, feeding raw materials to the industrialized countries at the prices they set. While our countries cannot achieve their development. [Text] [PY051341 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 1258 GMT 5 Jun 82]

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